

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—SATURDAY.
Sittings as in Bank.
Before Mr. Justice Dickinson and Mr. Justice
Therry.

INSOLVENCY.

On the report of the Chief Commissioner certificates were confirmed to Edward Freeman Way, Eliza Mary Martin, and Thomas King.

In the case of James Turner Gooch, the certificate, which was suspended for three months from the 16th August last, was now granted.

In the estate of Thomas Hutcheson, a plan of distribution was confirmed, showing a dividend of \$2.82d. per pound.

In the estate of William Heesman, a plan of distribution was confirmed, showing a dividend of 1s. 6d. per pound.

Bawley v. Pusey and Another.

In this case a compulsory sequestration was ordered by the agent of the defendants.

Mas and Others v. Waltham and Others.

This was an application to amend the minutes of a decree under which the defendants were bound, as party owners of certain cargo, to contribute ratably with the plaintiff towards the cost of a bottomry bond. The late Marshal, Mr. Lowe, in levying the amount had levied between £400 and £700, and it was agreed that was a defaulter to that amount. It was now sought to make the respondents bear a rateable portion of this deficiency, the goods of the plaintiff being, it was argued, levied upon in representation of the goods of all parties liable; consequently the defaulter should fall upon him. It was further sought to set off against the defendant's share, which were awarded to Mr. Lowe as party to the suit, the costs of the action. On the part of the respondents, it was contended that the plaintiff was at fault, and they had nothing to do with Mr. Lowe's defalcations. The latter alone was responsible to the plaintiff. It was further contended on the part of the official assignee, that the costs should not be set off, inasmuch as the present Marshal had proved against them, and Mr. Lowe's estate.

The Sackville.—On the 1st instant Mr. Broadhurst appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Stoghill for the respondents, and Mr. Fyng for the official assignee.

The Justices, after consultation with the Clerk of the Crown, ruled that the application should be dismissed with costs, the remedy of the plaintiff being against the insolvent estate of Mr. Lowe.

IN EQUITY.

Dickson v. Bramwell and Others.

This was a question as to whether the damages set down for argumentation at the plaintiff's account had amounted to it, and the Judge had ordered the bill which was determined to be amended on payment of 20s. costs, to be set aside to let the order of amendment take effect. It was argued that the defendants were not bound till they had regular notice of the order; that setting down the damages before such notice was regular, and that the court must set down the defendants were entitled to their full costs.

Mr. Milford appeared for the defendants; the Solicitor-General for the plaintiff.

His Honour rendered judgment.

Before the Chief Justice and a Jury of four.

Ward v. Chown.

This was an action of assault upon an over-due promissory note for £38, made by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Wies appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Darvell for the defendant.

The defendant had made this note there was no dispute. The plaintiff and defendant had been parties to a suit. But Francis Ward claimed a set off to a greater amount for the services of his wife as barwoman.

The plaintiff, however, swore that all accounts had been settled, and that this note of £38 had been given for the balance found to be due from the defendant.

Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed, £38.

Hartnell v. Shoneker.

This was an action of tort for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment.

Messrs. Davy and Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General for the defendant.

The plaintiff was a resident at Dapto, as overseer of a farm belonging to his father-in-law, Mr. Robert Howarth, a tanner of Wollongong. The defendant used to be a magistrate of that district.

The plaintiff and defendant had been parties to a suit. But Francis Hartnell claimed a set off to a greater amount for the services of his wife as barwoman.

The plaintiff, however, swore that all accounts had been settled, and that this note of £38 had been given for the balance found to be due from the defendant.

Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed, £38.

McMillan v. Shoneker.

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The plaintiff and defendant had been parties to a suit. But Francis Hartnell claimed a set off to a greater amount for the services of his wife as barwoman.

The plaintiff, however, swore that all accounts had been settled, and that this note of £38 had been given for the balance found to be due from the defendant.

The jury, after an hour and a half's consideration, returned to Court with a question as to the effect of malice. This was answered, and they retired for a few minutes more, when they finally found for the plaintiff, damages £50.

BUSINESS FOR THIS WEEK.—There will be two Courts on every day this week except Saturday.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Andrew Wilson, a single meeting. A claim of £1027 5s. 6d. was tendered, and ordered to stand over. Insolvent was examined by the Chief Commissioner as to the validity of a deed of assignment, executed by insolvent some time back, but it was not produced. His Honor found it to be valid and refused to recognize the sequestration, but at the same time directed that the meeting be adjourned until the 26th instant, in order that the matter may be further inquired into and the deed produced.

In the estate of James Stewart, a third meeting. Debts amounting to £443 16s. 7d. were proved, and the assignee handed in their report, and insolvent was examined. The meeting allowed insolvencies in wearing apparel, bedding to the value of £10, and household furniture of the value of £20, and directed the removal of the assets in the estate.

In the estate of James Allison, a third meeting. Debts amounting to £90 16s. 11d. were proved, and the assignee reported. The meeting allowed insolvent his wearing apparel, furniture, and tools of trade—the whole of the assets in the estate.

In the estate of Moshach Williams, a single meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of William C. Eland, an adjourned second meeting. The court did not appear. The books of account not having been examined or produced, the meeting adjourned until the 3rd proximate.

In the estate of Richard Douglass, an adjourned single meeting. No person appeared.

SHREWDERS.

Edward Claridge Lomas, of Norton-street, Glebe, near Sydney, builder. £1000 lms. 1d. Assets—value of real property, £66 personal property, £46; outstanding debts £22 16s. Debts due, £20 16s.

Mr. Fyng, attorney, £1000 lms. 1d. Assets—value of real property, £20 personal property, £10; outstanding debts £20 16s. Debts due, £20 16s.

William Atkin, of Norton-street, Chippendale, near Sydney, builder. £1000 lms. 1d. Assets—value of real property, £20 personal property, £10; outstanding debts £20 16s. Debts due, £20 16s.

John Woods, adjourned special, for proof of debts, noon.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.
Monday, 19. Andrew N. Holland, second, half-past 11. John E. Giles, second, half-past 11. Martha Lloyd, half-past 1. John Porte, first. Thomas J. Lane, half-past 2. Edmund Barnet, first, 3. Morris and Morris, adjourned, 11. John Woods, adjourned special, for proof of debts, noon.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
SATURDAY.

Twenty-one persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets. One fugitive was sentenced to be imprisoned for a month; the rest received sentences of 20s. penalty, with the usual amount of imprisonment, in the event of non-payment.

On the general list were eight charges, of which one was dismissed, and five were remanded for further evidence.

ELLEN TERRY.—For an imposter who had vulgar tongue, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for three months.

Mary Lockwood, who was on Wednesday indicted as Ellen Terry, was sentenced to a month's hard labour, while drunk, wilfully and maliciously breaking and windows and destroyed other property belonging to the prosecutor in that case. The parties reside at Paddington, which vicinity the prisoner, when out of prison, contrived to keep in a state of alarm by her violent and almost insane conduct. The damage done by her on that occasion was shown to be to the amount of 4s. which amount she was ordered to pay, or, in default, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two months.

THE ROSTER.—The following justices have been summoned for Bench duty at the Central Police Court this week:—Monday (to-day), November 19th, Mr. Atkins and Mr. Barker; Tuesday, 20th, Mr. Blystone and Mr. Botts; Wednesday, 21st, Mr. Burrell and Mr. Brumpton; Thursday 22nd, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Cooper; Friday, 23rd, Mr. Coombe and Mr. J. Campbell.

WATER POLICE COURT.
SATURDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

Three persons this morning convicted of drunkenness were each ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours; and one man, for drunkenness and indecent conduct, was fined £3, and 2s. 6d. costs, in default of payment three weeks' imprisonment. There were no other charges on the city sheet, and the Water Police sheet was without the name of a single offender upon it.

THE ROSTER.—The following Justices have been requested to attend at this Court during the coming week, to assist in the performance of the magisterial duties:—Monday, 19th November, Messrs. Wilshire and Langridge; Tuesday, 20th, Messrs. Werkes and Alcock; Wednesday, 21st, Messrs. Allen and Atkins; Thursday, 22nd, Messrs. Barker and John Campbell; Friday, 23rd, Messrs. Cooper and Alexander Campbell.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

At the Bull's Head Inn Repository, at 11 o'clock, Old Castle, Drury, Treasurers, Messrs. Parsons, Cade, Stiles, Conant, Whitehead, and Miss. Palmer of Park, Notting, Wm. Fawcett, Esq.

MR. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Circular Wharf, 11 o'clock, Goldsmiths, Tailors, and Cutlers, Cedar, Stiles, Conant, Whitehead, and Miss. Palmer of Park, Notting, Wm. Fawcett, Esq.

MR. H. E. GRAY.—At his house, 11 Walcot, Brick-butt Cottage on the Riverside Estate, 11 o'clock.

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HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From the *Newcastle Telegraph*.)

NEWCASTLE. — Last week the Hunter River district was visited with very hot weather and hot winds, and during the whole of this week the weather, with some very slight variations, has been very hot. On Friday the early part of the day was very dry and sultry, but towards the evening a change of weather appeared to be approaching, which was soon followed by a fall of rain. As to the crops, a field of wheat belonging to Mr. Turner, near West Maitland, was being cut down. At the Falls a field of wheat had been very much beat up by the hot winds. At Belgrave the wheat had been very much scorched, but the young corn, which was about two inches high, was looking well. Beyond Boivara, as far as the Paterson, the wheat crops were looking very well, and from their situation, it is evident that they will have little damage by the hot winds. At Louthville, one of the Company's fields of wheat was being cut down, being quite white at the top and green below. The wheat about the farm on the Oswald estate was quite safe, being well sheltered from the hot winds. At Cobb's farm, Waunderup, Broughton, Broughton, South Conner, Waunderup, Leekinbury, and Harper's Hill, the late crop appeared to be no better than the first, but the young crop appeared to be much improved; but the late potatoes were looking very well.

THE LATE CROP. — On Wednesday morning about half-past 10 o'clock, Mr. Beachey, with a boat's crew consisting of five Maoris, sailed forth, equipped for the occasion in suitable costume, for the purpose of testing the quality of our new life-boat, and to ascertain how far she was adapted for the purposes for which she had been built. The morning was very favourable for such a trial, the water without a ripple. When across the harbour in the north channel, the crew placed themselves on her gunwale, along one side, which caused her immediately to capsize. It would be impossible to describe the scene which ensued—there were to be seen those semi-aquatic Maoris rolling and floundering in the water, as though the porpoise in his native element. During the time the boat was floating bottom upwards, the crew, after repeated and unavailing efforts to right her, the attempt was abandoned, and every man mounted upon her bottom in an erect attitude, and paddled along the north channel to the point, where they had to haul her on shore, pump the water out of her bottom, and launch her again. It appears that her larboard box, or supposed air-tight hatch, had given way, admitted the water by some means or other, but according to account of Mr. Beachey, the water in her false bottom pump off with tolerable freedom through the aperture for that purpose, but that it took them half an hour to pump the water out from beneath.

THE WHARF. — On Thursday evening the trials on the jury system was again resumed. The general impression was that grand juries should be seated in the colony, so as to relieve the Attorney-General from the peculiar difficulty of his position in acting both as a grand jury and as the public prosecutor. It was also thought that some system should be devised for the purpose of securing properly qualified juries, and removing the difficulty.

The business part of the meeting portion of Mr. T. H. Yates' letter on Economic Measures was read, and also Mr. Tucker's letter on the establishment of a public library in Maitland; but it was thought advisable, before coming to any resolutions, to circulate Mr. Twining's letter as much as possible among the men, and by Mr. Tucker's suggestion, should be done.

THE SCAR OF SAXON. — Result of sale by Mr. A. Dods since last report:—40 horses, average price £11.15s. 6d. each; 51 head of fat cattle, at 9s. 6d. each; 90 do., at 9s. 6d. to 10s. each; 923 fat sheep in lots; 12s. each; 71 head of fat cattle at 10s. to 11s. 6d. each; working horses, 1s. at £35, 2s. at £30; 1 s. at 27s. 15s.; 1 at £24, 1 at £22, 1 at 22s. 6d.; 1 at 21s. 6d.; 1 at 20s.; 1 at 19s. 6d.; 1 at 19s. 3d.; 1 at 18s. 6d.; 1 at 18s. Total, £294 15s.

GOVTLIN CARRIAGE. — November 12.—I have nothing to state about any new gold field yet, although a party left here yesterday to visit a locality said to be on. In the meantime these diggings continue much the same according to the reports of the diggers to work. In the country there may be a few nuggets of 10 or 12 cwt., but they are not numerous, and they are not making them quarterly, and from the general fact experienced by all, I doubt not that future events will, if possible, be more numerously attended.

SING-LYTON. — Bishop's Bridge, near Maitland, on Wednesday last, the undermentioned portions of the Government Estate, totalling 10, containing 27 acres, at 10s. per acre, £103 10s.; lot 25, containing 30 acres, at 10s. per acre, £110 10s. Total, £294 15s.

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MORTON BAY. — [From our Correspondent.]

BRISEBANE. — November 13.—The most welcome part of the intelligence brought by the shamrock is the Governor-General's message to the Legislative Council, transmitting Mr. Grundy's report and estimate of the deepening of the water on the river bar, and of improving the navigation of the river generally. The report is not much more than what was of Mr. Deacon's without considerable belief what it was reported to be. It would be but the advance of a month before he could be gained, his Xerxian observes, would fully justify the imposition of a tonnage duty upon all vessels entering the river, by which the outlay upon the work would eventually be repaid. The works proposed in the report and estimate are strongly recommended by his Excellency to the Council, and will, I trust, be adopted. I have no objection to the imposition of a tonnage duty for such a purpose as that proposed, although the shipping interest is very sensitive on such points, and readily takes the alarm when threatened with any local tax of the kind. The advantages to the trade of the place by deepening the river so as to admit vessels of the size of the one mentioned to come up to Brisbane are manifest, and the cost of getting the river to a navigable condition will be but a short distance from my house.—On the day last there were some excellent races, called the Nundie Subscription Races, which came off on a course near the Diggers' Arms. Mr. Cocke, of Theworth, had several horses, which, with the Diddler (well-known), and others of some note, afforded very excellent sport to a large concourse of people. The first prize was £50, and £15, and £10. The second, £10, and £5. These races were well supported, and the general fact experienced by all, I doubt not that future events will, if possible, be more numerously attended.

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MORTON BAY SEPARATION. — [To the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.]

THE MORTON BAY COURIER. — October 15, which I have only just seen, contains a quantity of mine on the subject of Separation, which appeared in your issue of October 4. This article perhaps requires some notice at my hands—not certainly because of its personal attack upon me, but because it is directed to those who have paid the Government a large sum of money for land purchased in that locality shall be afforded sufficient protection from the aborigines to enable them to occupy it. To maintain that such a road, which may be said to be indispensable to the comfortable existence of the people of Brisbane, is not a high road, what can be more absurd?

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THE MORTON BAY COURIER

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It is with deep regret that I have to communicate to your Lordship that Lieutenant-General Sir R. Englefield, G.C.B., has been compelled, upon the recommendation of a medical board, to return to England. Sir R. Englefield is the last of the general officers who left the United Kingdom in command of a division; he has remained at his post throughout the trying heats of Bulgaria, and the severities and hardships of the winter's campaign in the Crimea; and great credit is due to this officer for the constancy and untiring zeal he has exhibited in carrying out arduous and difficult duties on all occasions.

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Beside Sebastopol August 4, 1855.

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This incident is almost the only one noticeable this week, during which the operations of the siege have been much delayed by thunderstorms. From Tuesday to Thursday rain poured down in heavy torrents, which swept down the tents of the soldiers, and transferred many of them into duckponds. A new battery commenced by the Naval Brigade was seriously injured by it, and generally the trenches were in a most dirty and unpleasant state. Notwithstanding all this, however, the works of the advance continue to be pushed with unremitting activity, and our engineers may be seen burrowing on the side of the hill, within 120 yards of the Redan. The work was so far advanced in that direction last night that there were several small pieces of ordnance there firing into the embrasures of the great Russian work and annoyng the enemy considerably. The French were to be seen on their side cutting their way slowly on towards the Malakoff, under the fire of guns from the Redan. All that can be done, however, by the chronicler this week is to report progress.

The storm, which impeded work at the Redan, was useful at Balaklava, in shewing that the arrangements made there were yet imperfect, and unsuited to resist the attacks of bad weather. The streets are flooded with water, which settled on the roads, backed up as they are by the erection of new ways, and working parties of muleteers made their way through mountains of mud and foul stanches to their several wharves. The materials forming the embankment of the quays sank down, and settled in the harbour, silting the foundations of the piers. In the midst of all this Sir George Macleay took possession of his new office, and every commissariat office was in the state of hubbub and confusion. General Filder, who left Balaklava in the Lion (her spacious cabin he insisted in having all to himself), appeared to all to be succeeded by a very energetic man, apparently determined to see and know everything, and the men under him seemed to second his views. It was a favorable opportunity for the Duke of Newcastle, who had recently arrived in the Ottawa, to become practically acquainted with the state of affairs, and compare it with what it had been at the time when his Lordship held office in England. Since the return of the clear weather the Duke has proceeded to the front, where he will become practically cognizant of the wants and necessities of our men.

[LATER TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.]

Northern Daily Times Office,

Saturday Morning, August 18.

THE OPERATIONS ON THE TCHERNAYA.

It appears that the movement of the Russians was in consequence of orders transmitted from St. Petersburg to the Russian Generals to attack our line before the end of August.

The reasons which induced the Emperor Alexander to give such orders, and fix a date for their execution, were the urgent representations of his commanders, who sent despatch after despatch to their government, informing it of the death of the means of transport and provisions, which was making itself severely felt, and threatened to prove fatal to the very existence of his armies if the month of September should find them in the same position.

In vain the Russian Generals attempted an attack when we made reconnaissances. The Allied Generals were too wise; and the consequence was that the Russians had no course left them but to retreat into the interior of the country where their wants could be supplied, abandoning Sebastopol to its fate, so far as the army of relief was concerned, or to make one more desperate effort to drive the invaders into the sea, and thus save the stronghold of the Czar and retrieve the honour of his arms.

The last intelligence from General Poliakov leaves the Russians in full retreat upon Mackenzie's farm, beaten, harassed, and short of provisions. The Russian army of observation, upon the recommendation of a medical board, to return to England. Sir R. Englefield is the last of the general officers who left the United Kingdom in command of a division; he has remained at his post throughout the trying heats of Bulgaria, and the severities and hardships of the winter's campaign in the Crimea; and great credit is due to this officer for the constancy and untiring zeal he has exhibited in carrying out arduous and difficult duties on all occasions.

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Chairman.

Thomas Holt, Jun.

Esq.

Secretary.

M. E. MURRAY,

Esq.

Executive Committee or Board of Governors.—Provisions for the Education of Children, and other institutions, in Australia, for the benefit of the poor, with respect to education, &c., without or with respect to provisions in the event of previous death.

Responsible Secy.

Non-Returnable Secy.

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VICTORIA.

By the City of Sydney. We have four days later from Melbourne.

The new Constitution is to be publicly proclaimed on Friday next, the 23rd instant, and it has been resolved that it should be observed as a general holiday. " It is a momentous day," says the *Arsenal*, " we most cordially concur. This great work is not being received as it deserves : it seems to have slipped in among us almost unnoticed ; and it is therefore desirable to stimulate the public sense of its magnitude, and to make more prominent the fact of its arrival."

On the 12th instant a nugget of 15 lbs. weight was found at the Alluvial diggings. The fortunate discoverer won two more wins on the Saturday evening, were completely destitute, not knowing where to look for their next meal. They came originally from Wellington, New Zealand.

The foundation stone of the North Collingwood Independent Church was laid on Monday evening, the 12th instant, in presence of the members of that church and friends of the cause. After singing and prayer, Mr. Tamm proceeded to place a bottle containing the documents commemorative of the event in the foundation stone. The consecration afterwards followed. The refreshment of tea was abundantly provided and enjoyed.

From all appearances there will be a good crop of hay this year, although it is not cutting quite so heavy as was at first expected. Upon the whole, however, we shall have a full average crop, and an abundant supply for the market.

Another was occurred at Richmond, on the evening of Monday, the 13th instant. The property destroyed was a three-roomed cottage, which was completely consumed before any assistance could arrive.

With reference to the position of the gold-fields members, the *Argus* of Wednesday remarks— "The result of the digging elections seems to us to be, for the most part, satisfactory. Diggers, and accredited diggers, have been elected, and no others have been returned. The miners in which our squatters have been aiding up to the gold-fields, and the gold miners have been empowered to send in a few voices to sit in the great council of Squatter's *V. Public* is most remarkable.

They have diligently endeavoured to persuade the diggers that the squatters had all along been their truest, though not most demonstrative allies. The digger, however, has not hearkened to the voice of vice and chicanery. From what we can learn, the electoral choice has been made as to whom the representation comes to, and with the sympathies of those who all along have looked with hope and confidence to the result of popular elections at the diggings."

The Sheriff of Toorndooey states that a horrid murder had been perpetrated at Gipps Land. The victim, it appears, is a young woman, who, at about eleven months ago, was married to a shoemaker, who had for several years past been in the business of a shoemaker within about seven miles of the town. The murderer had led to the committing of this dastardly act. The murderer had, in the meantime, effected his escape.

Reparations in matters connected with the Corporation of Melbourne have been commenced in right earnest, the first fruits of it being the reduction of the Mayor's annual "allowance" from £1000 to £500.

NEW ZEALAND.

[FOR OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUCKLAND, Nov. 18.—Our observations both general and provincial, are over: the official declaration of the gall is to be made this day, at noon; and it now remains to see how long we can work the dangerous piece of machinery, which you judiciously advised us to place, without another stroke on the people.

With regard to the revision of the Constitution to be, for New Zealand, at large, it is open as it specially relates to the best interests of Auckland. In General assembly she is altogether inadequately represented, and in her provincial government she is subjected to a prevailing influence in the five choices of a representative, such as it is the misfortune of no other of the six provinces to be afflicted with. The representatives of all the other provinces have been selected by such unquestionable authority as to carry conviction, that they occupy a position of influence and power, which they continue unshaken to fill that office; whereas, in Auckland, our representatives have had to fight their way to office amidst all the tumult, excitement, and heat-headings of three fiercely contested elections. And if it is what? Assuredly not that a man of a true and liberal heart, of superior intellect, of patriotic affection, or disinterested patriotism, should be presented to the seat of honour, but that it would be disgraced by one of low birth and ability, or of a narrow and selfish spirit, of avaricious and grasping, of a schemer, and a dot.

It was to save Auckland from such a man that Colonel Wyndham was first solicited and successfully elected to office. With the best interests of Auckland sincerely at heart, Colonel Wyndham consulted a Provincial Council at first largely opposed to him; and when he had secured his election, he, notwithstanding his desire to do so, that Colonel Wyndham, whom he invited from the Separationists, left Auckland in a hasty, precipitate, and promising condition; abhors his dictatorial and overbearing successor, leaves it in a state of confusion and collapse—a gloomy example, that although to carry, to carry, and to destroy be easy, to conceive, to plan, to execute are difficult.

It is well that his oration was not less than a hundred words, and that the speech from the platform was a mere anticlimax to the out-shoutings. In Auckland, the voice was ever; a convincing testimony of the predominant ascendancy of the Brown influence. In the provincial settlements, the majorities were all for Mr. Whitaker. The gross poll, however, is in favour: Dr. Campbell, both his supporters and his opponents are desirous of affording him every fair opportunity of carrying out his government. And as he is a genuine and liberal man, and has no desire to interfere, quiesces in what is best for the country.

Mr. Deane and Dr. Pollen should have been thrown out of regret to many who have a due appreciation of the moderate sentiments and excellent business habits of these gentlemen.

COMMERCIAL DISASTERS IN RUSSIA.—Great depression prevails amongst all classes in St. Petersburg, owing to the duration of the war, which completely paralyzes all branches of commerce and industry. This depression has reached even the leading persons of the old Russian party, who were hitherto as wealthy and as enthusiastic, but who now begin to despair. Nearly all labour is suspended in the manufactures, in the commerce of the want of primary materials, which no longer come from abroad, and the want of want of funds all being concentrated in the deposit of the empire. The produce of the soil no longer a market abroad, and in the interior business is at a standstill. Articles of the most indispensable kind have attained an exorbitant price. Coffee, sugar, and salt are luxuries which now are hard to be come except on the tables of the rich. The nobility support all the burdens of the public, in money and in kind, by the present circumstances, and the sum of the expenses will be increased by diversions required every advance in the metallic proportion of its assets compared with its liability, with hope and encouragement; while on the other hand is witness of so many families, who have all to deplore the death of one or several relatives, and it will be easily imagined that the higher classes of the Russians are not over disposed for amusements and festas; and yet they are forced by superior order to be gay. The summer season has not stopped the course of balls and dances. The pleasure having come day by day, the nobility, of his country, that while he might be compelled to invent some plan for securing the command of the capital from feeling too severely the present state of things, and particularly the blockade of the Baltic, forthwith they set about organising a series of seafaring vices, the performers in which are persons of the highest class of society. As these tables represent the different episodes of Russian history at all epochs, the reader will be enabled to make the pictures of the richest strata for the noblest occasions. These vices for the relief of the suffering tradesmen are at this moment the fashion on the banks of the Neva, and such noble feasts obliged to give at least one of these patriotic banquets to prevent incurring the anger of master, who no more grieves native exists. The whereabouts of St. Petersburg are reflected for the moment, but seafaring vices on such a scale at length become censures, and something must be done to stop them. The public, therefore, to compensate for any difficulty in the shape of discounts or in loans and advances.

The commentary of the *Herald* on the New Zealand Constitution has elicited a good deal of attention. The speakers generally are admitted to be true, and their friendly tone is duly appreciated. I hardly know that any report in reply, but the New Zealand leaders this morning has eloquently fastened me.

The GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—Advises from Koniushyko state that when the attack on Sevastopol began, the Grand Duke Constantine, informed by telegraph of the event, demanded leave to go out and attack the reduced fort before Sevastopol. The Emperor refused.

The Czar.—A private letter from the French Consul, dated 4th August, says—"It is expected that naval bombardments will be kept up for six days before storming. The whole of our tremendous batteries will open at once."

TWO WREATHS AND THE CROSS IN IRELAND.—In Dublin, two condemned men were shot on Monday morning, and it was one down-pour until nearly four o'clock, p.m. that day. Since then, the weather has been of occasional showers, but not for any continuous time.

The Grand Duke Constantine, when he left his headquarters, would have been under great difficulty or delay in working his Land Regulations, nor would Auckland have to lament the loss of many valuable intending colonists who left us with "money in their purse" and exertions on their lips.

On the 20th of last month, we had an extensive sale of the embossed lands at Remond's, and allotments in the villages of Parnell and Drury, both situated on branches of the Waitemata, and on the highway to the Waitakere district.

The *Advertiser* may be regarded as the Darlinghurst of the future local of forms, and cottages erected. The situation is delightful, and the soil of a rich alluvial quality. The desire to acquire a slice of this attractive territory was great. As no formal land sales were the count-house was crowded, and never before were lots more steadily and keenly contested. The sales lasted from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. The highest land rate was £100 per acre, and £40,000,000 was knocked down at 2000. No subsequent offer was made, and the difference between the different land areas was £1000. The subsequent offer was £1000,000, and the difference between the different land areas was £1000. The following were the highest and lowest amounts for the year:

From this scoundrous fraud our objective Superintendent took no pains to enlighten us, but again laid claim to St. Leonards, calling it his law office, and deciding not to be a legal tender.

From a long continuation of the most serious and harassing weather we have suddenly been precipitated into a species of mid-winter. The last week has been wet and tempestuous. Ship after ship arrived in harbour reporting violent southerly and easterly gales on your Australian coasts, but they did not blow home here, where we basked in calm and sunniness on the 10th and 20th of last month we had some rainy weather, and it is only during the past week that we have had anything like bad or broken weather. The ground, however, is well bare, and both our meadows and growing crops will be mighty benefitted.

Mr. Sydney Stephen, you will perceive, has been appointed Chief Justice in relief of Mr. Martin, who proceeds to England in an unfeasted state of health. Mr. Martin leaves us respected and regretted by all the community.

The commercial intercourse between Australia and Great Britain is about to be extended in a most advantageous way. We have recently received only news that it is the intention of Messrs. J. & J. Baines and Co. to place their celebrated "Black Ball" clippers on the Liverpool and New Zealand line. This is a step in the right direction: for with cheap land and plenty of it we can offer a happy and a pleasant home to thousands and thousands. We need but an indulgent government to render the province of Auckland a three-roomed cottage, which was completely consumed before any assistance could arrive.

With reference to the position of the gold-fields members, the *Argus* of Wednesday remarks—"The result of the digging elections seems to us to be, for the most part, satisfactory. The diggers, and accredited diggers, have been elected, and no others have been returned. The miners in which our squatters have been aiding up to the gold-fields, and the gold miners have been empowered to send in a few voices to sit in the great council of Squatter's *V. Public* is most remarkable.

This generous possession of a fine mellow baritone voice, well under control, and moreover, his bold rendering is characterized by exquisite taste and finish. The concert piece, "Hither we come," from Schubert, is one of the most successful of his compositions, and it is the one which gives the greatest pleasure. The singing of Mr. Campbell is deserving of commendation.

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ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The performance of the Royal Victoria Theatre—At this theatre, during the past week, have been announced by full and fashionable audiences, who acknowledge the musical capabilities of a certain fiddler company in the management. The singing of Mr. Campbell is deserving of commendation.

There is no recent intelligence from Tasmania. According to the last report, everything was in a pacific state.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN 1854.

(From the *Banker*, London, July 26.)

Ten information obtained from the Bank of England, which is to be published on the 20th of December, being the 16th January, being £1,223,229, and at the present on the 9th of December, being £209,112.

The total amount of the liabilities of the Bank in the Banking Department was £60,000,000 on the 17th January, but on the 9th June it was reduced to £51,460,653, being a decrease of nearly millions in six months. This decline appears to have occurred to the extent of nearly six millions under the head of public, and the remainder under the private deposits.

The Banking Department was £14,823,229 on the 7th of January, against £16,094,350 in the last week prior to the previous statement, or the latest amount £12,704,409 on the 17th of June, against £13,319,072 on the 22nd of October in the previous year.

Under the head of other securities which comprises commercial bills discounted, advances on bills, bonds, and other descriptions of securities, the highest amount was £1,000,000 per annum, suddenly decreased to one thousand pounds, and remained at that point for a time with little variation.

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